

students in Delhi, but we said that this was not correct. After all, we have to give education and not merely admission to colleges. That is why we have come to this conclusion.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What steps are the Government going to take..

Mr. Speaker: He has already stated those.

श्री बड़े : नये कालिजेज जो खोले जाते हैं उन्हें रैकगनीशन देने के बास्ते आपने रूल्स बनाये हैं, शर्तें रखी हैं कि उनके पास में लाइब्रेरी इतने हजार की होनी चाहिए, टीचर्स इतने प्रकार के होने चाहिए और बिल्डिंग्स वगैरह ऐसी होनी चाहिए और इन विभिन्न शर्तों का परिणाम यह होता है कि उन नये कालिजेज को रैकगनीशन नहीं मिलता है तो क्या सरकार का इन रूल्स को रिलैक्स करने का विचार है ताकि उन नये नये कालिजेज को रैकगनीशन मिल सके ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know whether it is right to relax the rules for recognition. The rules of recognition are based on the fact that the colleges should have a minimum of efficiency. I think it would mean deterioration of educational standards if we relaxed the rules of recognition, but that would not come in the way of those who want to get into colleges. That is why we have arrived at this compromise, at this solution, that instead of having new buildings, we should create more facilities in the existing colleges.

Shri Bade: Why does not he give recognition to new colleges?

Mr. Speaker: He has already explained.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: During the time when Dr. Shrimali was the Education Minister, I raised this question that, considering the difficulties of transport and considering the time wasted by the students in getting to and in getting back from, colleges, colleges might be opened for each newly developed region in Delhi, each

of which is almost growing as a township; Dr. Shrimali stated that attempts would be made in that direction. Could I know from the hon. Minister if that suggestion of the previous Education Minister has received any further consideration?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; admission to colleges is, as far as possible, on a zonal basis; we cater to the population living near a college to the extent possible and as far as I know, now most of the students who have to go to colleges have not to travel a long distance.

इण्डियन प्रायल कम्पनी द्वारा लिये जाने वाले तेल के दाम

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*1366. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुवा :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इण्डियन प्रायल कम्पनी के पेट्रोल पम्पों द्वारा तेल के जो दाम पहले लिये जाते थे जो दिल्ली के अन्य पेट्रोल पम्पों द्वारा लिये जाने वाले दामों से प्रति लीटर एक पैसा कम होते थे, उन्हें अब क्यों बढ़ा दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या कारण है कि तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा तेल की कीमतों में की गई कमी का लाभ उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं मिलता ;

(ग) क्या इण्डियन प्रायल कम्पनी के तेल पर, जो कि देश में ही निकाला जाता है और सप्लाई किया जाता है उतना ही व्यय होता है जितना आयातित तेल पर; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो, इण्डियन प्रायल कम्पनी के तेल के दाम भी आयातित तेल के बराबर क्यों रखे गये हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri

Iqbal Singh: (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The difference in the price charged by petrol pumps of Indian Oil and petrol pumps of other companies, prior to 20th August 1965 arose as a result of rounding off the price to the nearest paisa. This difference ceased to exist from that date, because with the increase in excise duty, the selling price of the Indian Oil Company, rounded off to the nearest paisa, became equal to the price of other oil companies.

(b) The reductions made by the Oil Companies are credited to the general revenues by the levy of additional (non recoverable) duties as a revenue raising measure. Besides, the reductions achieved from time to time cannot always be adequately reflected in the final consumer's price.

(c) The cost of production of crude oil in India is more than the cost of production in middle east.

(d) From 1-2-1966, the producers of indigenous crude oil, save in the cases in which a different basis for price fixation may exist under any agreement between Government and the producer, receive a price that is not less than the landed cost (exclusive of import duty, if any) calculated on the basis of the full posted F.O.B. prices of analogous crudes imported from the Middle East. On imported crude, a protective duty has been levied from that date so as to make the final cost to the consumer approximately equal to the price of indigenous crude determined as above.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: विदेश की पेट्रोल कम्पनियों ने जो तेल की प्राइसेज में कमी की है वह किस आधार पर की है और अपनी आयल रिफ़ाइनरीज के बने हुए तेल का जो मूल्य निर्धारण किया है वह किस आधार पर किया है और दोनों में अन्तर का क्या कारण है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह: कोई अन्तर नहीं है। वह लैंडड कोस्ट कांडला के हिसाब से चार्ज

की जाती है। जो विदेशी कम्पनियां थीं इस से पहले वह निर्रैस्ट पैसे के हिसाब से चार्ज करती थीं। इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी अगस्त से पहले राजडिंग ऑफ़ दी प्राइस टु दी निर्रैस्ट पैसा के हिसाब से कीमत नहीं लगाती थी और इसलिए वह कम लेते रहे लेकिन 20 अगस्त 1965 के बाद से वह फर्क खत्म हो गया क्योंकि एकमाइज ड्यूटी में इनक्रीज होने से इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी की सैलिंग प्राइस भी निर्रैस्ट पैसा पर राजडेड ऑफ़ की जाने लगी और उसकी सैलिंग प्राइस दूसरी आयल कम्पनीज के बराबर हो गयी।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि विदेशी कम्पनियों के तेल के दामों में कमी कर दी गई थी, क्या इस कारण उन्होंने उन स्थानों पर अपने दूमेरे तेलों, जैसे डीजल आयल, मोबिल आयल और अन्य वस्तुओं, की सप्लाई कम कर दी है या बन्द कर दी है, जहां पर इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी की तरफ से पेट्रोल पम्प लगाए गए हैं, यदि हां, तो उन कम्पनियों को इस बात के लिए मजबूर करने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है कि वे वहां पर जैसे पहले ये वस्तुयें सप्लाई करते थे, वैसे ही सप्लाई करते रहें।

श्री इकबाल सिंह: न किसी की कमी की गई है और न किसी की ज्यादा हुई है। सबाल यह है कि विदेशी कम्पनियां अपने गप्लाई एरियाज को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहती हैं और वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा बम्बई और विशाखापल्लम के नजदीक नजदीक पहुंचना चाहती हैं, लेकिन आई० प्रो० सी० सारे हिन्दुस्तान में नए नए पम्प लगा कर, नये नये स्टेशन लगा कर, नये नये डिपो खोल कर और डीलरज मुकरर करके तेल पहुंचा रही हैं। किसी की कमी नहीं हुई है, किसी की ज्यादा नहीं हुई है। दोनों बराबर हैं।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that the prices of indigenous petroleum products are fixed not on the basis of actual cost of crude extraction, but on

the basis of a certain raised price of crude; if so, by what percentage is it raised, any why is Government obliged to protect the foreign oil companies by selling indigenous products at an increased price rather than compelling them to compete with Indian oil?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): Our refining industry is still more dependent upon imported crude than upon indigenous crude. While importing crude, we were successful in getting increasing rates of discounts. While we got increasing rates of discounts, since the crude price was fixed on the parity of the price of imported crude, we were paying less and less to the indigenous crude. As the hon. Member said, there is no relation between the cost of production and the price we were paying. We were relating it to the strict import parity principle up till the end of January this year. From 1st February we fixed the price in a manner that will help the indigenous crude production, and that was related to the undiscounted posted price as it is called, and included in it the insurance, ocean freight etc. That higher price we are now paying to the indigenous crude.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, the consumers have to pay more.

Shri Alagesan: No, the consumer prices stay where they are.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: किसी अन्य चीज की तरह तेल के दामों में भी कमी तभी हो सकती है, जब इन तेल की कम्पनियों के उत्पादन की लागत में कमी हो और उनका सामान्य शासन कुशलतापूर्वक हो। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उपभोक्ताओं को तेल के दामों में कमी का लाभ देने के लिए क्या सरकार इन विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों की इन तमाम बातों की जांच करने के लिए दामल कमीशन के आधार पर कोई कमीशन बिठाना चाहती है।

श्री इकबाल सिंह: दामले कमीशन के बाद तालुकदार कमेटी और वर्किंग ग्रुप ने इस सारी बात की जांच पड़ताल की है। उन्होंने जो रीकमेंडेशन दी हैं उनमें से बहुत सी रीकमेंडेशन को मान लिया गया है और उन के मुताबिक ही सारी नई पालिसी और कीमत वगैरह का नया हिसाब चल रहा है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: तालुकदार कमेटी के बारे में मैं जानता हूँ। मन्त्री महोदय यह न समझें कि वह कोई नई बात कह रहे हैं। दामले कमीशन के आधार पर किसी कमीशन और तालुकदार कमेटी में बहुत फर्क है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार दामले कमीशन के आधार पर कोई ऐसा कमीशन नियुक्त करना चाहती है या नहीं, जो इन तमाम तेल कम्पनियों के लागत-खर्च, सामान्य शासन व्यवस्था और रिट्टिचमेंट आदि बातों की जांच करे, जिनके कारण तेल के दामों में कमी हो सकती है।

Shri Alagesan: The recommendations of the Damle Commission were accepted in toto, and they were current until recently. Later on we appointed another committee which went into this question. They calculated the reasonable margin of profit, the expenditure that should be allowed to the companies etc., and they made recommendations. It is on those latest recommendations that we have fixed the prices of oil products.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the maximum cost of production of crude oil in the country and the landed cost of the imported crude oil including the freight charge? May I know what steps have been taken to do away with the difference that exists?

Shri Alagesan: It is a somewhat complicated question.

Shri Ranga: You are making it more complicated.

Shri Alagesan: I shall try to simplify it as far as possible and I hope I shall carry conviction to the hon. member. The point is that we have to pay a price to the indigenous crude. Till the end of January, as I said, it was related to import parity, that meant that we had to allow for the discount that we were getting on imported crude. Now, what we have done is that while getting the discount we have made an arrangement by which we pay a higher price to indigenous crude. We do not take the discount into account in paying for indigenous crude but we earn the discount and we get the advantage of the discount on imported crude. We pay a little more to the indigenous crude and the difference is mopped up by a protective duty.

श्री बूटा सिंह : प्राइवेट तेल कम्पनियों के जो प्रबन्धक हैं, उनका सजैस्सन है कि अगर हिन्द तेल कम्पनी और हिन्द सरकार उनके प्रति अपने सख्ती के रवैये को छोड़ दे, तो वे बहुत सस्ते दामों पर तेल दे सकते हैं ; मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में मन्त्री महोदय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : सख्ती के रवैये का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश की सरकार ने फ़ारेन ग्रायल कम्पनियों के साथ जितने इन्साफ़ से और अच्छे ढंग से काम किया है, शायद किसी के साथ नहीं किया है ।

श्री बाजी : उन के साथ बड़ी रियायत से काम किया है ।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Is there any parity of the production of the crude oil whereby the mobil oil shortage may not be created because of the reduction of the price of high speed diesel oil?

Shri Iqbal Singh: We have got enough mobil oil; there is no mobil oil shortage. The only shortage is of fuel oil.

Shri Ranga: Is it a fact that government have received protests from Bombay about the shortage of various kinds of oil including kerosene oil and also complaints that the local companies were not permitted to place sufficient supplies in the market for reasons best known to government as a result of which there were huge queues in Bombay for several days?

Shri Alagesan: It is true that we have received a telegram and a letter from two eminent members of the hon. Member's party. I have also replied to that. They were not fully informed of the facts. In fact we are giving the largest quantity of kerosene to the state of Maharashtra (*An Hon. Member: Why*); it is based on past consumption. In spite of that it is true that there were long queues at the shops and we sent an officer to discuss with the minister and the secretary concerned and by facts and figures it was shown to the state government that whatever quantity was allotted has been made available to the area, that is Bombay city and Maharashtra, and there was enough and more kerosene.

Shri Ranga: No, Sir.

Shri Alagesan: In fact our officer pointed out that while at present the Maharashtra government was allowing only five litres per month per family, the quantity that has been given is such that they can even give ten litres per family per month.

Shri Ranga: What happened then? They made supplies which would enable them to distribute ten litres and the local government supplies only five litres to the people. The result is long queues. They say the officer explained these things. Has that solved the problem? Is it merely a problem of drawing lots. Let them convince their own fellow-leader, Bombay leader, Shri S. K. Patil. He comes from there.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He said efforts have been made. Shri Chettiar.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Has it come to the notice of the Government that there is acute shortage of kerosene in the Madras State and also there is a shortage of diesel which is used by buses and lorries, and is it due to the faulty distribution by the oil companies and whether the Minister has made enquiries and, if so, what steps will the Government take to send more supplies to the Madras State?

Shri Alagesan: We have received information. There is no kerosene shortage in Madras. But we have received information that there is shortage of high speed diesel oil in Madras, especially in the southern districts of Madras. We are arranging additional supplies to go to that area.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Just now, in reply to Shri Ranga, the Minister has said that the supply position of kerosene in Maharashtra was such that if necessary they could supply 10 litres per family, if I heard him correctly. May I know why the insistent demand from West Bengal, that the present rationed quantity of only 0.5 litre per head should be increased, is not met, when they are able to supply 10 litres per family in Maharashtra? Why is this discrimination?

Shri Ranga: There is a big mystery over the whole business.

Shri Alagesan: There is no mystery at all. As I said, we are supplying it, and we have fixed State-wise quotas for kerosene, which are themselves based upon past consumption. We take the past consumption figures and whatever was being consumed in the past—

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Why is there such a margin between Calcutta and Bombay?

Shri Alagesan: I do not think it is such a wide margin. Based upon past consumption figures, we have fixed State-wise quotas for kerosene. In fact, it has come to our knowledge that the new dealers that were licensed newly by the West Bengal Government were not able to lift the kero-

sene stock. (*Interruption*) Yesterday, I have sent a telegram to the Chief Minister of West Bengal that until their dealers are able to lift the stock, they may permit the agents of the oil companies to sell to the consumers on their cards.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Generally it is stated on behalf of the Government that there is shortage of kerosene oil, diesel oil and petrol in Maharashtra and Gujarat. May I know what is the position in Bihar? What is the demand of Bihar and what percentage of the demand is being met by the Central Government?

Mr. Speaker: That is a question of detail.

Shri Iqbal Singh: This is a matter of detail. If the hon. Member gives notice, we will supply the information.

Shri Alagesan: I can answer the question.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Ranen Sen.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: The hon. Minister is replying, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He said he wants notice.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: The hon. Minister wants to reply.

Shri Alagesan: I was only going to say that we are supplying to Bihar. The quota of Bihar is 12,500 tonnes per mensem.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The hon. Minister said that there is no actual shortage of kerosene oil in our country. That is what he said. But, is it known to the Minister that in spite of the fact that there is no serious shortage of kerosene oil in India, proper distribution of the oil is not being done and could not be done in the villages because of the fact that the small tins or canisters which were being prepared by the three foreign oil companies are now not available, as these factories that were preparing them are being gradually closed down and the machinery is being dismantled and sold out to the other companies? If

this is known to the Minister, what steps is he going to take in order to see that these tins are produced and they are regularly sent out and properly supplied to the remotest village?

Shri Alagesan: In fact, it has been my stand that since we are having kerosene almost equal to the demand by internal production as well as by import, there should not be any scarcity developing in any part of the country, even in the remotest corner, if proper distribution arrangements are made. That is why I have been urging upon the State Governments to tighten up their distribution arrangements. About the manufacture of tins, that is a separate question. I do not think distribution is affected for want of tins alone. At the same time, we ourselves took the initiative in seeing that because of the foreign exchange involved, the quota of tin for four gallon container they were manufacturing was reduced. When that was reduced, they had to close down the factory. Even so, we are going into the question and when we are in full possession of the facts, we are thinking of advising the Indian Oil Corporation to take over one or two of these factories.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं पेट्रोल के बारे में पूछना चाहता था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप भगला सवाल पूछिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पेट्रोल के बारे में पूछने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भगला सवाल पूछिये ।

Scarcity Conditions in Dandakaranya

*1367, **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute scarcity conditions have been prevailing in the Dandakaranya area; and

(b) if so, the relief measures taken by the State and the Central Governments in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) There has been extensive crop failure as a result of insufficient rains during the last agricultural season in most of the Tehsils of the Bastar District. The whole of Koraput District has also been affected by drought.

(b) A large number of relief works have been undertaken by the State Governments in these areas. Dandakaranya Project Administration have also stepped up the programme of public works in the displaced persons' resettlement zones to provide employment to the displaced persons and the Adivasis in those areas.

Fair price shops have been opened for supply of foodgrains by the State Governments as well as by Dandakaranya Project Administration. Arrangements have also been made for free supply of foodgrains to the infirm and the old and free distribution of milk powder to children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध खाद्य से ज्यादा भ्रता है, खाद्य मन्त्री तो उपस्थित नहीं हैं, सभी प्रश्नों का कैसे जवाब देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पूछिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : खाद्य मन्त्री का प्रश्न है ।

Shri Daji: I thought the hon. member had made a mistake. If the question was addressed to the Food Minister, it should be answered by him. I do not think this minister will be able to reply to half of our supplementaries.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is a different authority. They are not responsible for this.

Shri Daji: The scarcity is about food.